

Mining Daze scheduled

Dates for Missouri Southern's annual spring celebration, Mining Daze, have been announced by the Student Senate Mining Daze committee. The celebration will begin on April 28 and will conclude on April 30.

According to Ed Scorse, chairman of the Mining Daze committee, "We have tried to include a wide variety of activities that will appeal to nearly everyone on campus. We are going to sponsor activities both for the organizations on campus as well as individuals."

DURING THE THREE days of the celebration the Mining Daze committee has scheduled a total of 11 activities. Scheduled events for the three days are:

Wednesday, April 28; at 9 a.m. a pancake eating contest, at 12 noon an egg throwing contest, and at 2 p.m. a bake off.

Thursday, April 29; at 11 a.m. a pit digging contest, at 12:15 p.m. a wheel barrow race, and at 2 p.m. a molasses pouring contest.

Friday, April 30; at 11:00 a.m. a root beer chugging contest, at 12:30 p.m. a beer keg toss (empty) and at 2 p.m. there will be a

tug-o-war, and a Mining Daze dance at 8 p.m. in the gym.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES of \$10 for first place and five dollars for second place will be awarded after all activities.

All recognized campus organizations are eligible to compete for the Mining Daze Sweepstakes Award. Different amounts of sweepstakes points will be awarded to organizations during the week according to their participation in the Mining Daze activities. The organization which accumulates the largest number of sweepstakes points during the week will receive \$150, organization with the next largest sweepstakes point total will receive \$100, and the third largest point total will receive \$50.

A \$10 **REGISTRATION** fee is due to the Mining Daze committee by 12 noon Monday, April 26 for organizations to be eligible for the sweepstakes competition. Entrance forms and other information on Mining Daze will be placed in all organizational mail boxes in the Student Senate office or may be picked up in room 100 of the Student Union.

chart

missouri southern
state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801



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Friday, April 9, 1976

Phelps favors revision of state disclosure law

By JIM ELLISON

Some 359 cities have been designated by the state as Bicentennial communities Lt. Gov. William Phelps said Monday, March 22, at the opening of Ciruna's Bicentennial Week held at the College Union.

"Unlike the centennial celebrations of 1876, which were centered on large regional celebrations, the bicentennial celebrations are unique, grass root programs involving more people directly," he said.

Following the posting of the colors by the MSSC ROTC Color Guard, and renditions of "This Is My Country" and "Stand Up and Cheer," sung by The Collegiates, Phelps spoke of the true meaning of the bicentennial spirit, of the responsibility of individuals, and reminded the audience that "equal opportunity is not a dream, but a reality."

Phelps, who is the first Republican elected to that office in 34 years, was introduced by Dr. Leon Billingsly. A native of Nevada, Mo., where he attended public school, he became involved in politics after graduation from the University of Missouri Law School. First elected as State Representative from Kansas City, he served six terms, or 12 years in that position.

ACCOMPANIED TO JOPLIN by his wife, Joanne, who is the State Chairman of the Easter Seal drive, their visit was cut short by a meeting of the Governor's Cabinet Monday afternoon in Jefferson City.

In his speech, which covered various aspects of the varied bicentennial activities in Missouri, he said "Missourians represent the backbone of this country. Each person has a unique talent to make a contribution to our country, using their own individual talent as they see fit."

After his speech, Phelps was asked about the ombudsman program, a post he created in 1973. He said, "The ombudsman

program is an office of citizen complaints. It deals with the rules and regulations of our laws which are sometimes complex for the average citizen. They bring there problems to us and we can place them in the right direction."

He cited, as an example, of recently having to inform MSSC, along with a number of other institutions, that they were in violation of a federal law which prohibits marital status on application forms.

"**WITHIN THE PROGRAM**, we utilize students, primarily from colleges in close proximity to Jefferson City, and they receive credit for their internship in the program. Without these student interns, I couldn't run the program. Last year, there were 1400 cases that came before the ombudsman program," he said.

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Work along Newman Road reached the final stages as workman from Snyder Construction Company began laying sod in the drainage ditches facing the college. (Chart photo by Jim Hamilton)

Thefts at Southern on rise

By GEARY MORRIS

Many students return after a long weekend dreading only their Econ test The next day, but when Jim Haley opened the door of his dormitory room he found nothing or almost nothing. Missing was nearly \$1000 in stereo equipment. But he was not the only victim. Tom Cox awoke to find an empty parking space where his car used to sit, and Ed Mannie also lost some stereo equipment. "People get sticky fingers around this part of the semester," says Housing Director Ron Rhea. "This is only three thefts; there are probably more that aren't even reported, and when they are reported it's usually weeks after the theft was discovered."

Such burglaries are common place on large universities. At

the University of Missouri-Columbia break-ins over spring break almost tripled from last year. Crime is on the rise in every aspect and in every part of the country, and Joplin is not any different. Rhea hoped that dorm students would organize and report to him any information on these and future thefts. "It would be held in strictest confidence," says Rhea. "We don't want a bunch of rumors to get going. That is last thing we want, and the worst thing that could happen."

Campus security is going to take a greater role in protecting students property from burglaries, and the Joplin police are also investigating the recent dorm thefts. "We're not going to quit trying to find those responsible," says Rhea, "but the

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Pre-registration will begin April 19, the day Missouri Southern students return from spring break.

Students should make an appointment with their advisor for the day that they are scheduled to pre-register. This is important to have priority in selecting classes.

On the day they are scheduled to pre-register, students should pick up a permit to enroll, a plan sheet and a class schedule.

Pre-registration for the summer session will be held on the same days as the fall pre-registration.

The pre-registration schedule is as follows.

Monday, April 19, and Tuesday, April 20: Students with 90

hours or over and candidates for A.S. degree in 1976.

Wednesday, April 21: Dead day.

Thursday, April 22 and Friday, April 23: Students with 56-89 hours.

Monday, April 26, and Tuesday, April 27: Students with 29-55 hours.

Wednesday, April 28: Dead day.

Thursday, April 29 and Friday, April 30: Students with 0-28 hours.

On Monday, May 3, the schedules of students with over 55 hours will be verified. Verification of schedules of other students will be held May 4.

Pre-registration schedule released

Democrats needed for Jackson dinner

Fifty young democrats to act as hosts for the Jackson Day Dinner in Springfield on May 1 are being sought by the Missouri Southern Young Democrats Club. Carpools are to be organized to transport volunteers to the banquet. They will receive the \$15 dinner free of charge.

Feature attraction for the affair will be Bob Hope. National dignitaries and area party representatives are also scheduled on the program. A special dance has been set for the Young Democrats on Saturday night.

Persons wishing to volunteer should contact Diana Trhaser, 832 Euclid, Carthage, telephone 358-4378, or mail inquires to MSSC Young Democrats c/o the Student Senate, MSSC.

Snow completes doctorate

The Missouri Southern business department now boasts five faculty members holding PhDs, with economics and statistics teacher Sandra Snow being the newest.

Dr. Snow completed her doctorate in economics March 12 from the University of Missouri at Columbia. She is expecting two publications to be taken from her dissertation and she plans to donate copies of both to the Spiva Library. She explained the work, "It deals with whether or not the increased corporate tax rate will be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices."

Last August, Dr. Snow was selected as one of 40 economics teachers from throughout the United States to be a participant in the G.E. Seminar of Applied Economics at the University of Chicago. The seminar dealt with recent, unpublished information in economics.

"It was a very interesting experience. I met people from all over the country, from California to New York," commented Snow. In June of this year she will be attending the Western Economic Association Meeting in San Francisco. Snow explained, "I will be involved with criticizing economic research done by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors."

Dr. Snow is originally from Greenbay, Wisconsin, and attended the University of Wisconsin for three years of undergraduate work before moving to Carthage in 1967. She finished her degree in 1970 at MSSC where she first became interested in economics. "I was a mathematics major, but I needed some upper level courses to graduate, so I took economic principles from Larry Goode my junior year and really enjoyed it," Snow said.

After obtaining her bachelor's in mathematics she went on to Kansas State College in Pittsburg where she got her master's in economics in 1971. From 1971-72 Snow was an economics in-

Language classes to face off

By DAVE KOESTER

"Revenge" will be the resounding cry heard on the Missouri Southern Soccer Field when Hal Bodon's French and German 102 classes meet for the annual May Day soccer game this year on Friday, April 30. The game is held annually on May Day, but since May 1 falls on a Saturday this year, it will be held the day before.

This year's contest promises to be another exciting battle if last year's game is any indication. In that historical game the

Phelps . . .

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In regards to the cause that prompted the Governor to withhold some \$15 million in funds, Phelps said the state is in a cash bind. He said that no decision will be made until after April as to whether or not Missouri teachers will receive the three percent in withheld funds.

Phelps said he did not favor complete repeal of disclosure requirements in political campaigns. "Major state officers should make full economic disclosures, but persons seeking local offices should only be required to disclose campaign expenditures."

Gen. Leslie visits ROTC unit

Brigadier General James M. Leslie, second region commander of the ROTC, visited Missouri Southern last week and met with the Campus ROTC staff, students and Senior Army Instructors.

Gen. Leslie, who is in charge of 67 campus units and 172 high school units, said that the program here "looks like it's going to go."

THE GENERAL FELT that the student view of ROTC programs had improved since the era of the Vietnam War. "The opinion of the military...has changed remarkably on campus," he said. "There is a very positive attitude about the ROTC program."

structor at KSC in Pittsburg and was an economics and research assistant at Utah State University from 1973-74. Since 1974 Dr. Snow has been an assistant professor at Southern.

One of the activities of Dr. Snow's economic 300 classes is a trip to the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City. "Here the class takes a tour through the bank and has an hour of discussion with a person on the staff." This semester's trip was Tuesday.

As to her most gratifying experience during her career Dr. Snow said, "I think it is when a student comes back at the end of the semester to tell me I was really tough but that they learned a lot."

Anders active in acrobatics

By NANCY KILPATRICK

From knee-high to adult, you can see them all, almost any evening, working out in the tumbling area at the Joplin YMCA.

Whether it's tumbling on the mats, vaulting from the horse, working on the trampoline, double mini-tramp, bars, beam, or rings, they all get their fair share of exercise.

The original gymnastics program started at Carthage, then the Joplin "Y" needed someone to help begin a gymnastics program so Kerry Anders, MSSC senior Physical Education major began coaching at the "Y" in 1973. Also coaching now are Vicki Henson, Bob Baker, and Lou Ann Bouchard.

These coaches teach gymnastic lessons which are given in eight week periods, open to anyone in the area from age 4 to 18.

Leslie noted that students now approach staff members and ask for information about the program, rather than waiting to be recruited. "We've worked hard to make our program more visible," he stated.

One reason for the upswing in student interest is economic. "I think the economy had an effect on people becoming more interested in the program," Gen Leslie said.

HE ALSO CITED management and leadership training as a drawing point of the program. "That's what they get in our program," he said. A background in ROTC supplies "a good record for future employment," he added.

"We're here to develop young people," Gen. Leslie stated, adding that the program would need "better leaders as the years go by."

Students now know that "they can come into our program and develop themselves leadership-wise," he said.

Missouri Southern's ROTC program has 41 cadets, including 11 seniors and 30 freshman. Gen. Leslie mentioned that the department hopes to eventually have over 80 persons active in the program.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION was another topic discussed. Gen. Leslie said, "We'd like to see them support it (the ROTC program)." One way is to "let us talk to various service clubs," he said. In this way the department could promote understanding of the aims and achievements of the program.

Gen. Leslie was optimistic about the future of ROTC campus units. "We're on the rise and we think we're headed for great success in ROTC," he stated.

There are presently 62 enrolled in this program. From these classes, students who are interested are asked by coaches to try out for the YMCA team, which presently consists of about 40 members. Then this team practices Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday and even more often, preparing for the next AAU (Amateur Athletic Union) meet. At these meets the main events are trampoline, tumbling, mini-trampoline, and synchronized trampoline. The levels of competition are classified into the groups of novice, intermediate, advanced, and elite. The gymnastics team competes in these year-round meets, of which the last one was held at the MSSC gym, March 13. The team attends one invitational and one dual meet of their own, two duals at Kansas City, and one Junior Olympic meet at Kansas City. One Regional meet at Kansas City and if successful the National AAU meet usually held in Colorado or New York. Last year three from the Joplin "Y" went on to the National level. The next meet is the Junior Olympics to be held April 3. After a meet is over, they begin working ahead to the next one, improving and learning more difficult skills, although at these AAU meets a lot of emphasis is placed on form and originality, rather than difficulty.

According to Kerry Anders, gymnastics is very important. It teaches how to fall in an emergency, gives flexibility and complete control over the body. The activity is fun, but for the student there are many other values to be received from the sport other than personal enjoyment. Gymnastics develops a better sense of balance, encourages instantaneous decisions and actions, provides conditioning for other sports, and promotes good coordination and timing. He feels the qualities of a good gymnast are a good attitude and the need of wanting to improve.

Although Kerry spends 15 to 20 hours a week at the "Y," he says he does it because he loves kids, gymnastics and coaching. And according to "Y" director Kermit Lewis, "Kerry has it all."

Thefts . . .

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students have to start by helping us and by working together.

One thing students can do is to insure their expensive items against theft or to avoid keeping such articles in the dorm. "Unfortunately most of the stolen items will never be found and the college cannot be responsible for replacing them," says Rhea. "The only thing left to do is to prevent thefts before they start by reporting them."

CB radios are America's newest fad

By DAN GREER

C.W. McCall's song "Convoy" rose to the top of the charts in recent weeks, the citizens band radio began climbing the market to up its sales by more than 500 per cent over those of a year ago. According to Popular Science magazine, in an article by Len Buckwalter.... "Until recently, about 20,000 license applications reached FCC offices each month. By January, 1975, the agency reported a record of more than 72,000 applications. This summer arrived, applicants jammed the FCC's Gettysburg license facility at the rate of 100,000 per month." Buckwalter gave the estimation that "...CB is enjoyed by 1 out of 28

KTVJ sponsors Journalism lab

Students in Journalism 241, Radio and Television News Writing, will get practical on-the-job training with the news department of Joplin's KTVJ, channel 16.

The practical, laboratory experience will begin on April 19 and continue until the end of the semester. During the four week period students in the class will work a minimum of four hours a week under the direction of news director Dave Richardson.

SOME 12 STUDENTS will be involved in the KTVJ project. While at KTVJ students will receive experience in news coverage, writing newscasts, editing film, and developing special projects.

Three members of the class are working with KODE-TV under the direction of news director Larry Meacham. Students in Journalism 12 will receive much the same experience as those at KTVJ.

One member of the class is doing lab work at KDMO radio in Chicago.

"THIS IS THE first semester that such experience has been made available to students here at Missouri Southern," noted David Massa, associate professor of journalism, "We are grateful to the members of the area press for this opportunity and hope we can continue our relationship in the future."

News director Richardson initiated the KTVJ laboratory experience for Missouri Southern students. Memorial and Park high school students also are getting practical experience at the station.

UNTIL THIS PROGRAM was initiated the only experience gained by radio and television news writing students was at Missouri Southern's video lab and classroom instruction.

"This is a golden opportunity for us," commented one student "most students who graduate from the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri have no experience at an actual commercial television station's news department."

Annual field day set

More than 500 area high school students and teachers are expected to participate in the fourth annual Foreign Language Field Day to be held Saturday, April 24, on the Missouri Southern campus.

The event is listed as a bicentennial activity and has adopted the theme "Two Hundred Years of Foreign Languages." The schools will enact skits and plays that depict the importance of 200 years of foreign influence on our American life.

Included in the all day events will be testing and competition at three levels in French, German, and Spanish. Tests will include oral comprehension, reading comprehension, grammar, and a Culture Bowl. Trophies will be awarded to the Culture Bowl winners and the runner up in each of the three languages.

There also will be a sweepstake and runner up trophy for schools with the highest composite team scores. Glendale High School of Springfield won the Sweepstake Award in French and Spanish last year. Waynesville, Mo., High School won the German Sweepstakes.

Dr. W. Bodon, assistant professor of French and German, is chairman of the event. He will be assisted by Dr. Carmen and Francisco Colon, assistant professors of Spanish. Current foreign language students at Southern also will

American families (double that rate in rural areas), and rides aboard 15 per cent of all pleasure boats."

"If it's good enough for truckers, it's good enough for me," said David Loyd, a local CB user. Rationalization of this type however, is as absurd as "if it's good for General Bullmoose, it's good for the U.S.A." The CB serves a more useful purpose, as pointed out by another area CB advocate, when he said that his unit was always handy when he had car trouble, and that he found the radio to be very effective at keeping him awake on long boring drives.

Leo G. Sands, in an article for Popular Mechanics, reported that "...Highway patrols and State Police in Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Ohio and other states now have or are installing CB." Sands added that "...in some states, troopers even furnish their own CB sets. Even during their first few months with CB, Missouri's State Highway Patrol received reports of 27 wrong-way drivers, and arrested 11 of them, booked 101 of 112 apparently drunken motorists, arrested 22 of 31 reported speeders, made 21 arrests in criminal cases such as kidnapping and theft, and responded more quickly to 120 accidents, 94 stranded motorists, and five sick or injured persons."

Ron Kellison, a local Police officer, said that he regularly receives reports of local disturbances over the CB unit in his patrol car. Kellison commented about the growing congestion of the airways though, saying that he often hears teenagers discussing their love lives over the air, but he doesn't let the chatter bother him. "I just turn them off," Kellison said with a smile.

Milton S. Snitzer, Editor of Popular Electronics magazine, commented rashly that "the CB bands have become 'party lines,' with attendant clogging of channels. Linear power amplifiers ...are being used....to soup up CB rigs so that they exceed the legal 5-watt input limit." Snitzer said this results in "TV interference and bottling up of local CB channels at a great distance away."

John Harrison, a student on campus, and a non-advocate of CB, said, "In view of the mounting airway congestion caused by the new popularity of CB, I don't see why anybody would want one." Harrison related that the radios are merely a medium for exchanging recipes, lining up dates, and reviewing the last night's television programs. With a smug look on his face, Harrison began reminiscing about the telephone.

MSSC STUDENT ELECTION

QUALIFICATIONS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

STUDENT SENATE & COLLEGE UNION BOARD

No person shall be a Student Senate or College Union Board Executive Officer who:

1. Is not a full-time student - (12 hours or more)
2. Is not at time of election attempting to complete at least his sixtieth hour of college credit, twenty-nine of which being earned at Missouri Southern State College.
3. Does not have or maintain a 2.0 or "C" grade point average.

No student shall be a member of the College Union Board or a member of one of the four standing committees who is not a full-time student (12 hours) and does not have or maintain a 2.0 or "C" grade point average. No student may maintain membership on both the Student Senate and the College Union Board.

Classification of Students

Freshman	0 - 29 hours
Sophomore	30 - 59 hours
Junior	60 - 89 hours
Senior	90 and above

STUDENT SENATE ELECTIVE OFFICES

President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer

COLLEGE UNION BOARD ELECTIVE OFFICES

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary
Chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee
Chairman of the Dance Committee
Chairman of the Forum Committee
Chairman of the Recreation & Film Committee

PETITIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN ROOM H-130 BEGINNING APRIL 5.

DEADLINE FOR FILING PETITION IS APRIL 26 - 12:00 NOON.

PRIMARY ELECTION - APRIL 28

GENERAL ELECTION - APRIL 30

KFSB takes pride in local news coverage

By RUSTY IRONS

Music Radio KFSB is not just a music oriented station, it also is the station to listen to for the most comprehensive coverage of local news, according to John David, the station's General Manager.

Since 1973, KFSB has been programming a contemporary format but it especially prides itself on its local news coverage an interpretation of world and national news with application to the citizens of Joplin. According to David, if KFSB can, it will expand in the area of news coverage, in personnel as well as facilities.

WITH ITS CONTEMPORARY format aimed at a target audience as broad as from age 18 to 49, you find a little bit of everything in KFSB's programming. At times a Country-western number, an instrumental or some other crossover from the regular contemporary format is inserted. Whatever the audience demands is the determining factor in the selection of the music played.

As every station should, KFSB has its public service directed programs. The pride of the station in these programs is "Sunday Forum," on from 9:00 - 11:00 each Sunday. Sunday Forum provides the KFSB listeners with the opportunity to phone in and make comments on issues and talk with various personalities. It is one of, if not the, longest running program of its type in Joplin. It has been on the air four years.

Complimenting the stations programming is the "Wolfman Jack Show" on Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m. This show, according to John David, has been a great benefit to the station. The Wolfman himself has agreed to personally make the commercial advertisements, adding his personal endorsement to the Joplin retailers. Being a star of television's Mid-night Special, having been involved in many radio shows throughout the years, and endorsing many commercial products on TV, he is a big personality to have and KFSB has the Wolfman exclusively in this area.

WITH THE STATION having been opened by Four State Broadcasters in 1948, it changed hands in 1971 when Jay R.

Broadcasting purchased it. The format during the days of Four State was basically Big Band sound. When, in 1971, it changed hands it then went to a Country-western and Pop sound till finally in 1973 the present contemporary format was adopted. But we can be sure that whatever turn in programming Music Radio KFSB takes it will be what the people have requested. It is still what the people want to hear that counts.

Charter granted

Missouri Southern's chapter of Omicron Delta Epsilon, an international honor society in economics, has received notification of approval for charter from Ervin K. Ziegler, chairman of the O.D.E. Board of Trustees from the University of Houston, Tex. The MSSC charter is the 330th to be granted, and one of six in the state of Missouri.

The Missouri Southern group consists of 22 members selected on the basis of scholastic superiority. Members must have a 3.0 or better overall grade point average and carry 12 or more semester hours in economics with a 3.0 grade average in these classes as well.

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

SPRING SEMESTER 1975-1976

MAY 17, 18 and 19

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three-day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he/she has four examinations in one day, he/she should contact the Vice President for Academic Affairs for permission to shift one examination.

THE STARTING TIME OF AN OFF-HOUR CLASS WILL DETERMINE THE HOUR THE EXAM WILL BE GIVEN.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1976

Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 11:00 and 12:00 noon	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1976

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1976

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 noon	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Evening division instructors will administer final examinations on the following dates: MONDAY, May 17 -- TUESDAY, MAY 18 -- WEDNESDAY, MAY 19 -- THURSDAY, MAY 20

INSTRUCTORS FOR EVENING CLASSES

Please inform your classes that the College Union Bookstore will be open for evening division students ONLY from 6:00 to 8:30 p.m. May 11, 12, 13 and 17 to check in books. Emphasize that each student must clear with the Bookstore and Library before grades will be issued.

Complexity or simplicity

By JIM ELLISON

In this, our bicentennial year it is sad to note the passing from the scene of a great American institution, the Mama and Papa stores. Once so prevalent in the neighborhoods across this land of ours, these small and family-run businesses once contributed mightily to the growth and maturity of our nation, only to be forced out of business by the proliferation of supermarkets, who deal in volume, and late night franchised operations that cater to the last-minute impulse buying public. One thing is clear though. If and when hard times come again, and massive numbers of people are out of work, don't ever look for assistance from the quicky stores or supermarkets to help their neighbors like the Mama and Papa stores did for so many years, and therein lies the real loss.

The small neighborhood groceryman of the past was a unique individual. Not only was he a prominent business man who could be relied upon, but he was also a friend to his neighbors. He shared their troubles and happiness, and he understood their needs. Often, when entire neighborhoods were out of work, he was willing to carry them because of his faith in human nature and compassion for his friends. He couldn't remove himself from their plight because he was a part of it. He also knew that when they prospered, he too would prosper.

When the children of the depression returned home from the war and began building their place in society, something happened. We saw the growth and development of corporate structures built like dominos falling across the land, and the age of the supermarket was ushered into our society. Slowly, but surely the neighborhood began to desert the groceryman for lower priced items produced in volume and the little neighborhood grocery store began to go out of business. A few held on, and even today, if one looks hard enough, he will find one hid in some neighborhood. But for the most part, the era is dead.

Anyone over the age of 30 who ever lived in a small community will certainly remember going to the store for Mama to get some needed item, and signing a ticket. Who could ever forget the ringing of bells that announced your arrival, and smelling the sharp odors of cheeses and spices mixed with the smells of fresh vegetables, or the creaking of wooden floors already over laden from the weight of packed shelves.

Often, an entire town's activities were centered around the general store, and like the barber and druggist, the groceryman became quite a philosopher and prognosticator. In the winter, a pot-bellied stove usually burned in the center of the store and men would just sit around and jaw. Small children gathered daily seriously studying the glass jars chocked full of licorice, gum drops, and jaw-breakers. Almost without fail, when Papa paid his bill on Saturday night, the groceryman would reward each child with a piece of candy as an extra bonus. In the eyes of little children, the neighborhood groceryman was a hero, but yet, in later years, they would desert him.

Competition, experts tell us, is what built this nation of ours. The free enterprise system is the foundation upon which we have been built, but a large number of people are beginning to question the wisdom of this philosophy. It

has certainly forced a large number of small businesses out of the mainstream. True, the neighborhoods now have a large number of "quicky-stores," but they are corporate franchises with absentee ownership making it an impersonal entity. They cater to the whims of a complex buying public and their outrageous prices exhibit the mentality of their owners in a society out to make the fastest buck with the least amount of work while remaining aloof from their customers.

It's no wonder why we are where we are. The good old days may not have been as good as some nostalgia buffs remember them as being, but one thing is certain: Complexity of society will never replace the simplicity of yesterday. A short visit to any mental institution will prove that point. They are full of individuals who no longer can cope with the complexities of society. In this, our 200th year, it is wise to remember the simplicity we have lost. Those small neighborhood grocerymen helped mold an entire society through simplicity, and we have lost the closeness and togetherness we once enjoyed that helped so much in developing a national character. That is the real loss, and makes one ponder the future of this nation without character. In the next 200 years, where are we going to go, and what are we going to do? It's frightening, isn't it.



Presidential race personality contest

By STEPHEN SMITH

The list of Presidential contenders this year is a ridiculously long one but this multiplicity of candidates appears to be the only thing providing the campaign with what little momentum it currently possesses. Let's face it: As far as the issues go this Presidential election year hungers to the point of starvation. Republican Ronnie Reagan is trying to raise a stink about Gerald Ford's lack of concern for our defense establishment but no one (Ford included) can manage to get really steamed over that. One minor candidate is running on a "right to life" anti-abortion ticket but the electorate has finally begun to view that issue as an unsolvable one, which leaves abortion out this year as a volatile question. The campaign, then, has found a new motive—the personality question. The question is: "Can charisma, smooth-talking and a winning smile win out over calm concern, level-headedness and honesty?"

Well, let's hope not. As for this reporter personally, I don't like any of the candidates. Take Senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson. It's very difficult to simply come up with any off-the-cuff remarks about this man. I am confident that the Senator is honest and truthful but, Lord help me, every time I see him on "Meet the Press" or making a campaign speech in New York or wherever I can't help but feel that Jackson is a clinical psychologist and I'm a little white rat he wants to put in a Skinner box. One finds it extremely hard to discover what Jackson's concrete views are on the issues. But, then again, I guess there aren't any issues. Also, Senator Jackson has obviously taken some sort of instruction course on using his hands when he speaks because, over the space of a few months, he has gone from standing with his fists in his pockets to waving his arms all over everywhere. He doesn't quite have his timing perfected as of yet, though and often the sterm pound on the podium will not quite jive with the tough statement made into the microphone.

But so much for Jackson; there are bigger fish to fry. In the past few months former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter has emerged as the true Democratic front-runner. Recently, I curled up with a sandwich and a mug of Frosty cold root beer to watch my favorite television program, "Dialog with Litton." For those of you who may not know, this show is a visit with Missouri congressman Jerry Litton who brings big-name Washington guests home every few weeks to answer questions from the voters. With this and a special appearance on NBC's "Tomorrow" show I have now formulated a personal view of Jimmy Carter.

Governor Carter seems so calm, fair and down to earth

that sometimes I itch, I burn, I long to see him, in a moment of uncontrolled emotion, yell at a heckler from the speaker's podium, "Listen ya lollapollusa, one more shot of the ole razzbeRries from you and you'll be chewing on a knuckel sandwich for dinner! Seez?"

But I think that day will never come. Jimmy Carter might make a good President. As a matter of fact, if I wasn't so wrapped up in this "Harold Stassen in '76" thing I might even campaign for him.

Most of the other Democratic contenders are ho-hum to me. Harris, Schapp, Udall, non-candidate Humphrey; None of these fellows has a chance.

The essential point of the Republican campaign is simply that under ordinary circumstances an incumbent President losing a primary and running only two or three percentage points ahead in all the others would signal disaster for his campaign. Past Presidents, Lyndon Johnson included, have pulled completely out of races for unsatisfying wins far more substantial than those of Gerald Ford. The fact remains, however, that the 1976 election is not subject to ordinary circumstances. Gerald Ford is not an elected President and has received no mandate from the American electorate. Therefore, he is not in the position of running strictly from the platform of an incumbent president. Neither is he running from the position of an unelected campaigner, since Mr. Ford's campaign depends not on campaign promises or quixotic ideals but on his past record as President of the United States. This condition gives life to the Republican campaign—a contrast to the 1972 technique of Richard Nixon who made no speeches and sat locked up in the White House inventing enemies and eliminating an opposition that did not really exist.

Some advice to both Ford and Ronald Reagan: You are my friends. Take the attitude of "may the best man win" and leave it at that. Remember that the election is an important thing but, jeewhillikers, don't become paranoid about it. Most importantly, keep smiling and remember we're all on this ship together, even if we do seem to be taking in water. Jerry Ford has always seemed, when speaking to me, to be a forthright and honest man with the best interests of the nation at heart. And as Ronald Reagan (who is also looking greedily at Paul Lynde's longtime center seat on Hollywood Squares) told me last week, "Steve, don't pull any punches in your next column. Tell it like it is."

In my opinion both Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan, personally-speaking are good men.

(And incidentally, just between you and me, I've never met either one of them).

chart

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Half way houses:

People throughout our area are debating whether half-way houses harm or help

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Writer

Controversy raged when a half-way house was proposed for three different locations in Joplin at three different times. Heated discussions, speeches and petitions marked the months of June through November as the County Correctional Officer tried to establish a half-way house, first at the old Freeman Hospital then at the former Jack Burress' residence and then at 502 Byers. Each time the proposals were defeated by objections by residents in the vicinity of the locations. Finally the city council voted 5 to 3, against any half-way house in Joplin.

What does this dry recitation of past events prove? Simply that the citizens of Joplin, Mo. were unable to accept having a half-way house in their midst. The real impact of the decision will have to be based on "why?" Now that tempers have cooled and the immediate "threat" has passed, perhaps its time to find out why Joplin rejected a proposal that Springfield, Kansas City, Columbia, St. Louis, Independence and Centralia have accepted. In fact, in Missouri there are over 80 Community Centers that serve people who would otherwise be institutionalized.

WAS IT, AS DON Hassfurther suggests in Time Magazine, "Everybody likes the program. They think there should be half-way houses—someplace else." Or is it the whole concept that is unacceptable to the public? For that matter, does everyone understand what a half-way house is? Perhaps for clarity sake, it should be explained.

Instead of letting a man out of jail with a shiny suit and fifty dollars, they are placed the last three or four months of their sentence in a private residence that is run by qualified and experienced personnel. Personnel would consist of a director, an assistant director, 2 live-in counselors, a secretary-bookkeeper and a cook. During the period of time they live in the "house," and either work, or receive vocational training if they have no job skill. The inmates have a definite curfew time which, if broken, can constitute a "jailbreak" and can be sent back to prison with an additional sentence. Each inmate has definite responsibilities and chores in the house. They pay room and board out of their wages on a sliding scale based on how much they earn. All the people located in the Joplin half-way house were to be people from the Joplin area, who would return to the area after release anyway.

All applicants are carefully screened with only first offenders who have no record of violent, sex, or drug crimes being eligible. The applicants must then pass a battery of interviews and tests in order to be admitted.

BASICALLY THAT IS the way a half-way house runs, but it is the theory behind it that makes it a workable concept. There are two basic reasons for a half-way house. One is to lessen the cultural shock and the other is to establish new life patterns and work skills to keep the inmate from fitting right back into the groove that got him into trouble in the first place.

Professor Paul Hahn in his book "Community Based Corrections" explains part of the cultural shock by writing, "it hardly seems rational to expect that this damaged human being, who admittedly had personal or social problems, would be able to function better than before, having been kept in a one sex, closed setting, where normal social exchange is practically impossible, here normal emotions must be stifled a thousand times each day, where self concept is lowered by regimentation, and hostility is raised by frustration, where social disease in some of its vilest forms often prevails and where, in fact, he often 'forgets what the dial tone on the phone sounds like' or 'what it is like to hear a baby cry.'"

The Presidents Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice admitted that the prison system was at fault, by reporting "life in many institutions is at best barren

and futile, at worst unspeakable brutal and degrading...The conditions in which inmates live are the poorest preparation for their successful re-entry into society, and often merely reinforce in time a pattern of manipulation and destructiveness."

Virtually, the government admits that they don't prepare their prisoners to come back into the outside world successfully. Victor L. Goetting in "Federal Probation" states "in order to ultimately place a person in society successfully, that person should not be any further removed from that society than necessary."

AS ONE MAN WHO has been in and out of the prison system for 18 years, (a man born, raised and currently living in the Joplin area, hereafter designated as John D.) puts it, "In jail you're told when to get up, when to eat, when to go to the bathroom. You're let out of jail and suddenly you have to cope with where to sleep, what to eat, finding a job and handling money. Things you haven't had to do for years maybe—some of them just can't cope."

An inmate interviewed by Christian Century explains the Half-way House side of it by describing, "Chronologically, you are a man in prison but here there are responsibilities. You have to take care of rent, a job, duties, a checking account—all of it helps an individual to know himself so that he can face the outside world better." In simple terms, the house is designed to make the shift from one environment to another almost completely different one as easy as possible.

The other major goal of a half-way house is to be able to integrate the inmate back into the society in a condition where he can rehabilitate himself. It seems only logical that if you send a person back into society with the same skills and background that put him into jail, then he's probably going to go back to his old life-style because he doesn't know anything else.

RECIDIVISM, A WORD that will be frequently used from here on, can be defined as the number of prison inmates who return to prison on new charges. The national recidivism rate is between 70 and 80 per cent, while Missouri's rate is between 40 and 50 percent. The normal recidivism rate for most half-way house inmates is between 10 and 15 per cent. The cause for recidivism is explained by a book issued by the Dept. of Justice which states, "Since approximately 90 per cent of all persons incarcerated eventually return back to society, the question as to how society wants to return these people must be addressed. If we return individuals to society with like attitudes and skills, we should therefore expect a high rate of recidivism and skyrocketing cost burden from this point onward."

John D. describes the situation, "Fifty dollars isn't going to last long—you've got to find some place to stay, buy food and with a record it isn't going to be easy to get a job right off. You run out of money and all you know how to do is the same thing that they put you in jail for." A half-way house is designed so that the inmate can have a job or learn a job skill before he is completely cut loose. He learns how to operate in society again and also makes new friends so that he won't be forced to return to the peerage that helped him to get in the trouble in the first place.

THUS THERE ARE two major advantages to a half-way house. Since the inmate can successfully reintegrate into society, he won't be back in the penal system, he'll be paying taxes and his family won't be on welfare. Christian Century supports this in printing, "... would have the immediate benefit of saving the taxpayers money. Releases support themselves, and reduce the prison population since their rate of second offenses is low."

Half-way houses ...

Vic Allen, 20, is currently serving a one-year sentence in the county jail for selling a controlled substance. Allen is a tall, thin blonde who expresses himself honestly and is very articulate. An unusual facet to his case is the fact that there was an eight month period between his arrest and his trial and sentencing. During this time period, he established himself in a job at Crowder College in assisting with handicapped children and made plans to get married. Allen, now, has served 40 days of his sentence. As someone who is presently feeling the rigors of an institution, he was able to provide a view of being on the inside. Looking out on the half-way house concept.

"A half-way house would serve a useful service to the people let alone the convicts. It would help everybody if the people would just try to understand it. It would give you a place to go and they help you get a job. With my record, if I went downtown to find a job, I probably couldn't get one. It gives you a chance to meet new people, and not go with the old group you used to run around with,

and not get back into the same situation that put you in jail in the first place. My friends had a pretty big influence on me. You'll be more likely to toe the line because you have people there who care and try to help you. Like Mrs. Reva Gordon who comes to teach us three nights a week. She doesn't get any money for it, she always brings something for us and we learn from her because we know she cares about us. She's one of the best teachers I've ever seen.

There is just people who care and people who don't care. Someone who cares can help you learn to care for yourself....teach you how to like yourself. A half-way house would give you a chance to get near someone who cares. The first time I got put in jail, I sat there and blamed everyone else for my mistake. But after sitting alone and thinking alot and getting to know Mrs. Gordon and John Godfrey, my attitude changed. In fact my main goal right now are to stay alive and keep out of jail. When I get out, I plan on keeping myself, my wife and my work. (with the handicapped children.)"

... from the other side

residents fear induction of criminal into community

Not only does the reduced rate of recidivism rate save money, but the cost to house an inmate in a half-way house is cheaper than in the county jail or state prison. John Godfrey in his original proposal explained "If there would have been a half-way house in effect for the individuals participating in the work-release program, based on the third quarter operating cost figures issued by the sheriffs department, there would have been an estimated savings to Jasper County of over \$11,000."

However an important issue in trying to establish a half-way house is the actions and reactions of the people in the community. In discussing the issue with those who opposed the proposal, several major objections were raised. Five people who went on record as having opposed the issue were interviewed. Here are their responses.

J.F. SKINNER, 75, is a retired school teacher who has taught in the Joplin area for 40 years. He lives near the old Freeman Hospital. His objections were framed this way, "This community isn't fixed up for a jail. They've been criminals so they'll do it again. They don't just change—you put them in the same situation and temptations and they're going to commit the same crime. I've lived a long time and seen so many things and I've seen a lot of people. They've been taken out of society, so why put them back in? They're just throwing back into our laps. They took them out of society to punish them—and now there're just putting them back in. Would you like to have them in your neighborhood? If they come in, I'm going out."

J.F. Skinner was a member of the neighborhood committee that circulated and presented a petition that had over a 1000 signatures against the half-way house proposal.

J.L. TREADWAY ALSO lives near the old Freeman Hospital. He had these comments, "The location is bad because it is in a residential area where there are a lot of old people who live alone. They couldn't defend themselves if they were attacked or broken into. We have rehabilitation centers and other places for them (inmates) to go. If a man is sentenced to the penitentiary let him stay there, let them stay in the state institutions that we pay taxes for. Why spread them all over Missouri with the outlay of more money. The laws are too lenient. Besides, you're not going to rehabilitate any one, they have to rehabilitate themselves."

Ed Bourassa opposed the issue on the location. "I am only opposed to the location because it would have been in a residential area. I believe in the program and I believe that these people need a chance in life" was Bourassa's quiet statement.

Mrs. Daniel Dopp had a variety of objections to having the half-way house in her neighborhood. Her comments included now having a half-way house in the neighborhood lowered property values and described how her sister in Minneapolis lost \$100,000 on the sell of her home because they put a half-way house in the neighborhood. She also pointed out, "The hospital is near a lot of schools and a lot of children live in this area. The children's lives are in danger. How do you know what those people are going to do on their free time. They might be first offenders, but you don't know how many times they did it before they got caught. I'm against the whole idea of a half-way house. If you commit a crime and sent to prison, then you should stay in the prison. If you're going to free them, then free them completely. We pay taxes to build prisons, then we should use them."

ELLEN SARGANT LIVES near the former Jack Burrese residence where the second half-way house that was proposed was to be located. She explained her position in this way, "I know they have to be given a chance, but the turnover in a year is so great that you'll have more than the original guys to contend with. After a little success, the rules will become laxer and pretty soon they won't have any control over them. They (the personnel) might cover-up infractions so the house won't get a bad name. I'm afraid I'd be broken into. People who aren't locked up, who've attacked people, can do it again. It only takes one or two to spoil all of them. People just hide their problems and emotions and you'll never really know what they're thinking and planning. That any human being can supervise another human being totally is an absurd idea. Human beings just don't know each other well enough" and she added wistfully, "and I guess they never will."

It would seem that a major fear is one of being attacked or broken into by the inmates of the half-way house. Of course there can be no guarantees but there is some evidence to the contrary. In St. Louis, one of the four half-way houses is located right across the street from a Catholic Girl's School. In the years that they have been "neighbors" there has been no

incident of any type of crime. In New Orleans, there is a half-way house that has a day care center for children, once again, no incident or attack or molestation. Perhaps the inmates of a prison system can explain their attitude. As John D. said, "You're just not going to commit a crime. You're almost out, you're making a good start back into society, so you're not going to throw that away. It's just foolish not to have a half-way house." He added with quiet dignity on the idea of attacking a person sexually or otherwise, "Just because a person is a thief, they're not an animal." John D. in his early forties, served time for two different robberies and parole violation. His words were echoed by an inmate in a halfway house in California who said, "I committed a crime—but that doesn't make me inhuman."

JUST AS AN interesting side-light, consider the current work-release program instituted by Jasper County Jail. This is where the inmate is released each day to work in the "outside" world and returns each night to the county jail. They are not heavily supervised going to and from work, nor at work. The inmates participating pay in a certain amount to money, based on how much they earn, to the jail for their upkeep.

Since the program started in March of 1973, there has been 68 people participating in the program with a 7 per cent recidivism rate. There have been numerous letters of commendation from the various employers. John Godfrey, County Correctional Officer, outlined the advantages of a work release programs as follows, "There is a low recidivism rate, the people aren't indigents when they are released, they have money. One man kept his family off of welfare, not to mention he was paying state and federal taxes and his upkeep to the County jail. When the man is released he has somewhere to go and some way to make money. All this saves the taxpayers money." According to the county records, the participants of the work release program have paid in over \$1,600 into the general revenue fund of the county.

ALTHOUGH A WORK-RELEASE program lacks the personal contact and social interaction necessary to totally reaccustom an inmate to society, it has proved to be apparently successful in this area. Two major observations can be made about the program, (1) there has been no protest by any citizen or citizen group, and (2) during the time in which it has been in effect, no participant committed a major offense or violent crime.

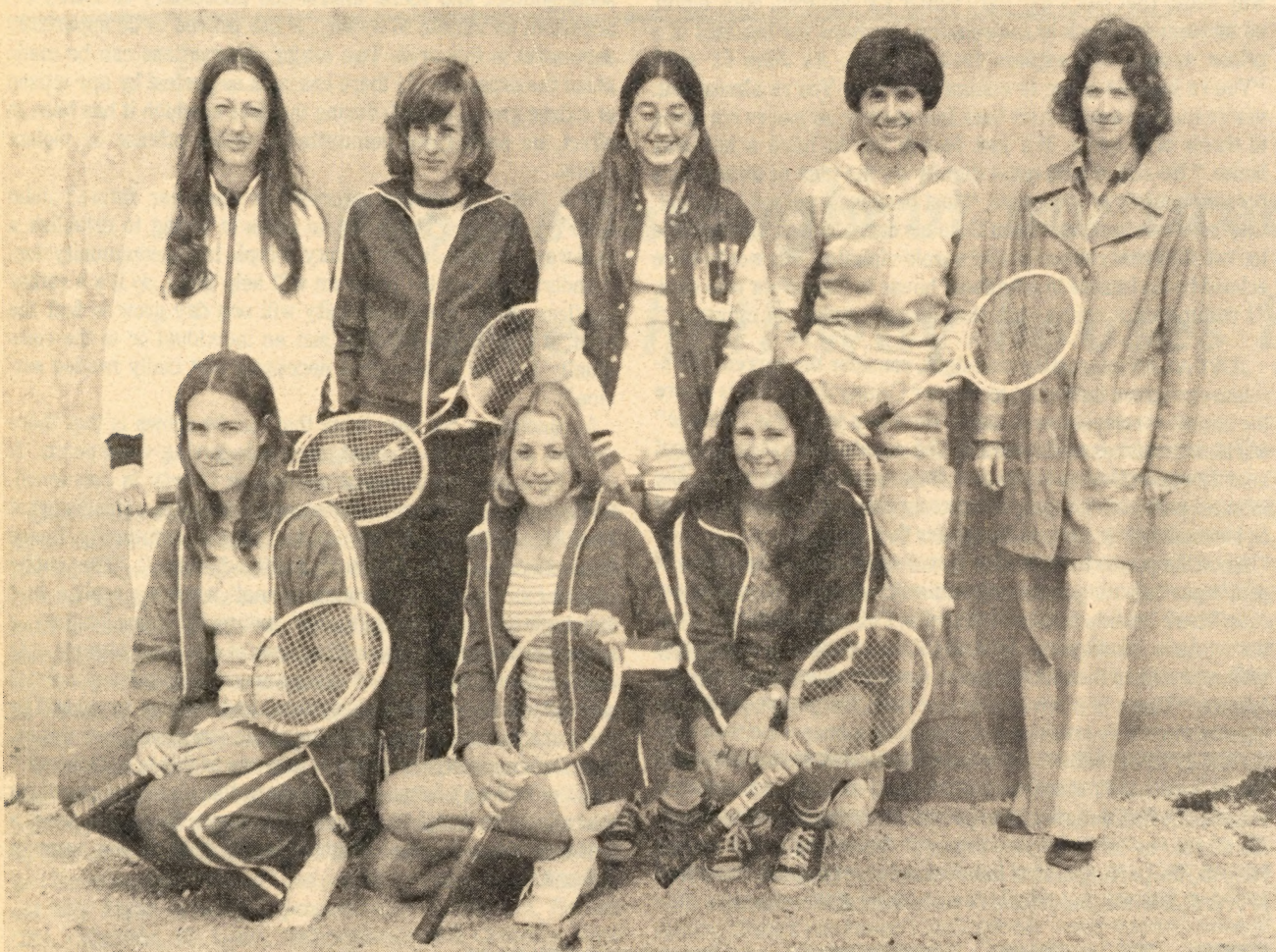
Will there be another proposal in the near future? John Godfrey states, "There are no plans in trying to establish a half-way house in Jasper County. People in the community don't understand how the program will help them, so it's a rather fruitless effort. The community will one day grow to feel the need. It's not a proposal for just an individual or to the community but it's to provide a necessary and badly needed service."

In conclusion, the only thing that can be shown is that there are two sides to the concept, each side having valid points. It may be a dead issue as far as Jasper County is concerned. However, before there is any absolute decision, consider what Paul H. Hahn had to say in his book "Community Based Corrections and the Criminal Justice System." "The public offender is no such a 'strange animal' when we realize that 'driving while under the influence', automobile manslaughter, a sex or drinking problem, or thousands of other unfortunate acts could suddenly hurl almost anyone over that gap from 'normal society' into the correctional system; and yet they would still be the same human being, with the same strengths, love desire, goals, and capacity for hurt that they are at this very moment."

In the half-way house issue, perhaps there are two questions that should be weighed against each other. Would you want a half-way house in your neighborhood? What if you were in Prison?



Women's sports . . .



WOMEN'S VARSITY TENNIS TEAM includes, front row, left to right: Vali Matthews, Suzy Schoeberl, and Kim Cummings. Back row, Terri Dresh, Deb van Alman, Wendy Palone, Dee Kassab, and Coach Salli Roper. Not pictured is Cindy Garrison. (Chart photo by Ed Brown.)

(softball)

After six starts the MSSC softball team is winless. Kansas State College of Pittsburg swept a double header March 31 by 6-4 and 15-0 scores to post the last two defeats. Southwest Baptist and Southwest Missouri each swept double-headers from the lady Lions earlier in the season.

Coach Gerry Albins' crew jumped to an early 4-0 lead in the first KSCP game after three innings but the Gorillas stormed back with a four run fourth and a two run sixth to win. Southern bats were silent in the nightcap as the visiting Gorillas plated fifteen runners.

Next outing for the lady Lions will be Monday April 12 when they host the John Brown University Golden Eagles at Ewert Park in a 2 p.m. doubleheader.

(tennis)

One win and one loss mark the record of the varsity women's tennis team as the lady Lions defeated John Brown University in the opening match of the season 7-3 and lost to Drury the next day by a 5-4 score. Eight women compete on the squad, which is competing in its second year of intercollegiate competition under Coach Salli Roper. Last year's season record was 8-2.

Women's Varsity Tennis Schedule

April 19	John Brown	Here	1:00 p.m.
April 21	Southwest Baptist	There	1:00 p.m.
April 23	Missouri Western	Here	9:00 a.m.
April 27	Pittsburg State	There	1:00 p.m.
April 29	Drury	There	9:00 p.m.
April 29	School of the Ozarks	There	3:00 p.m.



VARSITY SOFTBALL SQUAD members include, first row, l-r: Sherry Yeager, Connie Williamson, Karen Gordon, Tina Stephens, Carol Vinson, and Dodie Garner. Back row: Coach Gerry Albins, Brenda Randolph, Kitty Tucker, Pam Imgle, Cheryl Frazier, Marti Gray, Karen Kutz, and Debbie Holcomb, manager. Not pictured is Terry Wilcox. (Chart photo by Ed Brown.)



CAROL VINSON hurles a pitch against a KSCP batter in softball action. (Chart photo by Ed Brown.)

. . in full swing



CONNIE WILLIAMSON of the softball team goes to bat against KSCP. (Chart photo by Ed Brown.)

Slump ends; Lions sweep

Missouri Southern's baseball team finally came out of a batting slump to sweep a double-header from Rockhurst College of Kansas City 12-0, and 19-5, in District 16 competition March 27 at Kansas City. Both games were stopped after five innings due to the 10-run rule.

The Southern sluggers of coach Ed Wuch were led by Pat Onelio, who collected four hits and drove in five runs, in both games, while Bobby Hall had four hits also. Pat McClarty and Phil Morgan each contributed with three hits apiece in the twin-bill. Morgan drove in four runs, all of which came in the first game.

Dave Breezy won the first game for Southern, but had to have help from relief pitcher Mark Butler. Butler came back in the second game of the night to take over for Steve Carlton in the second inning to take the victory.

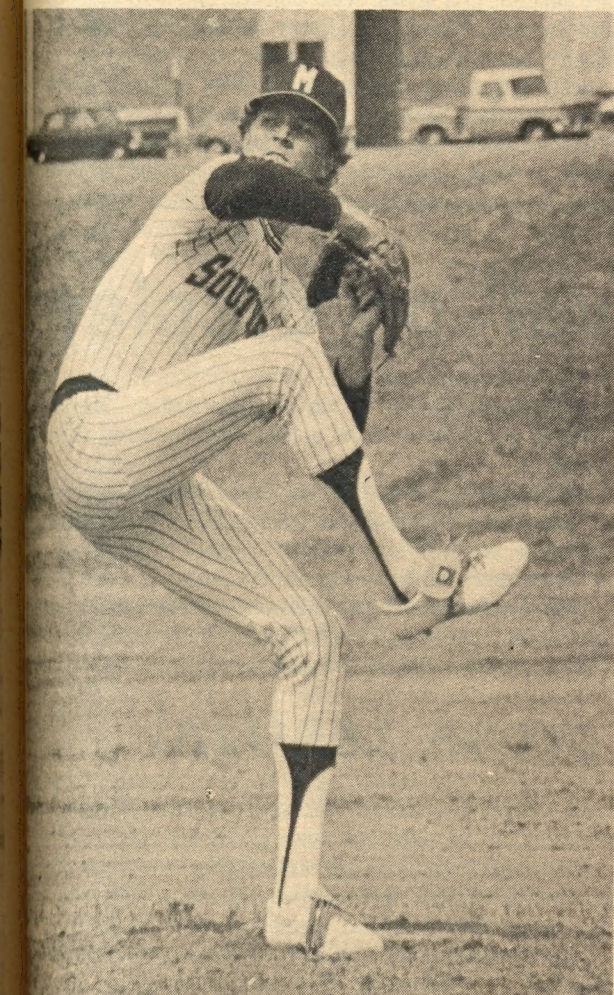
In a game played three days earlier, Winona State of Minnesota defeated the Lions 9-0 here at the MSSC diamond in the first game of a scheduled double-header. The second game was postponed due to rain.

Southern now holds a 6-0 District 16 record, and is currently supporting a 12-11-1 record over-all.

3 sign 'intents'

Three high school football standouts have signed letters of intent with the Missouri Southern Lions organization. They are Mark Menifield and Jeff Gauntz from Grandview, and Dave Campbell from Daraville, Georgia.

Menifield, a 6'2", 230 lb. defensive tackle has good speed for a man his size and will handle chores at the defensive nose man position. Gauntz, 5'11", 175 lb., runs the 100 yard dash in 9.9 seconds, will participate in the Lion backfield this fall. Jeff has good flexibility and speed for a wide receiver and size for a defensive back. Jeff plans on improving on his speed and intends to major in Law Enforcement. Dave Campbell 6', 190 lb., will join the linebacker department. Dave is a former Pop Warner All-American linebacker. He made the DeKalb County all-star team in 1974 and 1975 and was selected to the 1975 Who's Who in American High Schools.



LEFT-HANDER BOBBY Baker rears back as he prepares to send a pitch into a waiting Winona State College batter. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)



THE "PING" OF THE aluminum baseball bat seems to be replacing the more traditional "crack" of wooden bats as a Winona State College batter drills a single up the middle during a recent game at the Missouri Southern diamond. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

'Possie' gets pro soccer tryout

By ZSA ZSA SANDS

Playing professional soccer has always been an ambition of Dennis (Possie) Johnson, and now that goal may have been reached.

Johnson, center forward for Missouri Southern's Soccer team, tried out for a professional soccer team recently. The team, Minnesota Kicks, was brought to Minnesota from Denver and is now forming a whole new team. The turn-out for the try-outs was 140 people, mostly Canadians and Africans. Out of the 140, no more than 10 will be accepted.

The try-outs were conducted indoors and two groups of seven played each other for 30 minutes. When Johnson's game was over he was very proud of the way he played. "A lot of bad things that could have happened didn't," says Johnson, "and I'm thankful for that."

One thing that may have gone against Johnson was the type of soccer played there. It is totally different from what is seen at a soccer game here. There's no juggling with the ball and the ball is never in the air. The game is played strictly on the ground and the key factors are skill, speed, and acceleration. "I think that the scouts will be looking for people who can play this way and not someone they will have to teach. I want to learn this type of soccer. I did learn enough to improve my techniques and to teach my teammates."

"I want to play pro soccer," says Johnson, "but if I don't make it I won't be disappointed. Now that soccer is a varsity sport here, my chances will be greater the next time. We have a good team with a lot of good players with a good future. We had a record of 14-2 this past year and I know we'll go all the way this year. I want to have a good year so the pros will look at me a lot closer next time." So from now until April 12 is the waiting period. The members of Southern's soccer team, as well as Johnson's family, are very concerned about this opportunity for him. He could very well be the first soccer player from Southern to play pro.

Johnson has been playing soccer for 15 years. Starting at age nine he played with the Khoury League in Sedalia until he started college. The League consists of teams of different age groups playing against each other. At the end of the season an All-Star Team is picked to play a team in St. Louis. Johnson has received awards such as Honorable Mention All-American Jr. College in 1971, and Most Valuable Player in '72, while he was attending State Fair Community College in Sedalia. Here at Southern he was Most Valuable Offensive Player and Most Valuable Player in the first soccer tournament here. He was an All-American candidate in '74. He also holds the record for most goals in a season. Other sports Johnson has played are football and basketball. His hobbies include swimming and cliff diving.



JAQUIE SEROY AND Gary Wilson prepare for their roles as rehearsal for the final Barn Theatre play of the year, "Giants in the Earth" enters its third week. The play is scheduled for production on May 6, 7, 8, and 9.



GWEN HUNT AND Brian Hauck prepare for their roles in the Town and Gown Production of "Giants in the Earth." The play is scheduled to be performed on May 6 through May 9 at Missouri Southern's Barn Theatre.

Ingenuity key to 'Giants in the Earth'

Missouri Southern's original production of "Giants in the Earth," adapted from the novel by O.E. Rolvaag into play form by Trij Brietzke, will entail a great deal of work and ingenuity before the play hits the boards May 5.

Milton Brietzke, director, said that one problem in presenting a new play is that there is nothing to fall back on. "When you're doing something brand new it's really a challenge," he said.

So far, after only a few weeks of production, Mrs. Brietzke has written three additional segments into the script.

Joplin's "Bicentennial Bumbershoot" inspired Mrs. Brietzke to adapt the novel, a project she had wanted to do for eight years. The theme of "Our Land" links with the play, which tells of the struggle of Norwegian settlers in the Dakotas in the 19th century.

The play makes use of the prologue, the action in which takes place in Norway before the pioneers depart for America.

"The antagonist is the prairie and the physical elements," according to Brietzke.

A character not in the book, but added in the play, is the storyteller, played by Duane Hunt, assistant professor. "He is the device the playwright uses to unify the play," Brietzke said.

Viewing the play is like "looking at a series of photographs that come to life and then freeze," Brietzke explained. The storyteller links the segments. "He is comparable to the stage manager in 'Our Town,'" Brietzke said. The storyteller is a generation apart from the pioneers in the play.

The students and townspeople are required to do a great deal of research for their parts. They are required to read the book at least once and then are advised to go back and read it again to study the character they play.

Developing Norwegian accents is another aspect of their character developments. "I have a book on stage dialects," Brietzke said. "I excerpt from it the salient characteristics of the dialect."

In addition, freshman Teresa Partain, who has spent a year in Norway, has been consulted in this area.

Mr. Brietzke has also made available other historical information. "I've tried to give them as many photographs of this period as I could," he noted. "The more you can learn about background the more believable you can produce a play."

The set for the play is different from those used in previous Barn presentations. "I suppose 'suggested realism' would be as

good a term as any," Brietzke said in describing it. "The play is not a realistic play, except for the characters," he said. "It is basically theatrical in its form."

There multiple sets and "all the scene changes are done with lighting," he noted.

The play will run at 8 p.m. the evenings of March 5, 6, 7, and 8 and a 2 p.m. matinee will be presented on the 8th.

The crew for the "Town and Gown" production includes: Duane Hunt, scene design; Tina Eberle, assistant director; Teresa Partain, dialect coach; Sherry Yates and Bert Fleeman, hand properties; Raymond Lee and Sheryl Carr, furniture.

Lighting design is by Stephen Brietzke with Robert Larose, Joan Hedge, Debbie Rooney, Steve Rose, Leslie Bowman, and Bob Wyatt as crew members. Special effects are by Pat

Rooney; sound by Mike McCullough and Tom Green. Costume design is by Joyce Bowman with Nancy Fries, Scott Stutzman, Brad Potter, Gail Stewart, Ted Estes, Linda Koch, Bonnie Christeson, Scott Martin, and Missy Patchin as crew members. Ted Estes is in charge of make-up; and Estes and Brenda Elliott are handling hair styles. Scene construction is by Mark Harris, Bill Tweedie, Robert Bond, Larry Lewis, Galen Augustus, Tim Eberle, and Chris Larson.

Scott Stutzman is stage manager; Bert Fleeman is assistant stage manager. In charge of box office are Sherry Yates, Bert Fleeman, Sheryl Carr, Teresa Partain, and Missy Patchin. Bob Wyatt is house manager; Scott Martin handles business and publicity; and program continuity is by Scott Martin.

'Americana Festival' on display

By **ROGER GREEN**

"Americana Festival," the current exhibit at Spiva Art Center, is well worth the time of antique fanciers, for none of the objects displayed are later than 1910.

Gathered together by Mary Lanier, curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Collection, are weathervanes, carvings and quilts.

The exhibit is touring museums across the country in honor of the American Bicentennial celebration and is funded, in part, by a grant from the Missouri State Council on the Arts.

"Feathered Cactus," "Variable Star" and "Bar Quilts," located at the front of the gallery, are the most impressive quilts.

"Variable Star" is an arabesque arrangement of tiny squares of burnt red, sapphire blue and ebony black. By far the best of the quilts, however, is "Feathered Cactus." There is a wise use of space and a unity throughout the piece.

Also displayed are traditional weathervanes and an odd and humorous "whirligig," constructed from wood, in the partial figure of man and other images.

Six to attend SMSU prose festival

Six Missouri Southern students will travel to Springfield the weekend of April 22 to participate in a prose festival at Southwest Missouri State University.

Two workshops will be held, according to Mrs. Mary Lynn Cornwell, one in mime and one in kinesics, or body language.

Tom Leabhart and his mime troupe, trained in Paris by DeCroux, will perform and participate in the first workshop. Dr. Leslie I. Koger and Ms. Christine Stoyke will conduct the second.

Dr. Elizabeth Worrell, an expert in the field of oral interpretation will also participate in the festival.

The students participating are Kathi Smith and Kay Albright, poetry; Debbie McClendon and Kurt Parsons, prose, and Donna Hulett and Raymond Lee, dramatic.

The individual events will occur in small groups and time will be allowed for discussion of the presentations.

Children's theatre troupe 'unknown'

By TERESA PARTAIN

Missouri Southern students who see a Barn Theatre production often remain in the lobby after the show to congratulate the actors and actresses. Students who have been in the Barn stage have received laughter, applause and empathy with their characters, three of the things that make all of these rehearsal hours worthwhile.

Barn Theatre technical crew chiefs and staff members rarely receive public recognition, but they have the satisfaction, usually, of a job well done, which a few fellow students realize.

SOUTHERN HAS A CHILDREN'S THEATRE TROUPE, "The Show Me Celebration Company," but because the plays are aimed at children and performed off-campus, few students know or even know about it.

The currently running children's production, "Appleseed," is an example of a children's play that adults could also enjoy.

According to the director, Mrs. Joyce Bowman, Assistant Professor of Theatre, "Appleseed" is a very contemporary play, something seldom done around here. The closest thing to "Appleseed" technically, that has been done around here, is "Spell." "

THE PLAY IS FULL OF SYMBOLISM and layered in sophistication. Different age groups will be able to pull different meanings from it, says Bowman.

The script begins with a group of young people asking Johnny Appleseed about his mission in life. The action takes place from 1800 to 1976, but not in chronological sequence.

Written by Ed Graczk and published by Anchorage Press, the play follows the main events of Johnny's life while tying the historical past to the present.

"APPLESEED" IS DIFFERENT from former children's productions in that all of the elementary school children in Joplin and Carthage, with parental permission, were bussed to Memorial Hall and Our Lady of the Ozarks College, respectively, to see the show free of charge.

This was due to the efforts of the Joplin Parks and Recreation Department, the Joplin R-8 School System, the Association for Childhood Education, The Carthage Press and Our Lady of the Ozarks College.

The college theatre department received no money from any of these performances. However, there was a public performance April 2 and the money taken in at that time will be used to cover production costs. Any leftover money will be used for scholarships.

FOR EACH CHARACTER, ACCORDING TO assistant director McCulloch, made an equal contribution to the play. Says member Galen Augustus, "Johnny could be considered a major role, but he has been divided up between three actors, so you could say that all of the parts are equal in importance."

Due to make-up, costume and staging difficulties, three actors played Johnny as he aged from 10 to 75. Robert Fleeman played "young Johnny," Tom Green played Johnny from age 16 to 56 and Robert (Ted) Estes played Johnny from age 60 to 75.

Except for Estes and Green, each cast member played from 10 to 12 characters. For example, Augustus went from a portrayal of Johnny's father to a young thug, then a townsman, a con man, a settler, a soldier, the con man again and then himself.

AUGUSTUS, LIKE SEVERAL OTHER CAST MEMBERS, had to change from being sympathetic to Johnny to being cruel to him.

The cast members had to change in seconds their ages, occupations, background and the time period they were in. Part of this, says Bowman, was accomplished with voice and attitude changes. "There is simply no time to do more than suggest a character with costume when the actors must change character fast."

How do the cast members play so many characters? Says cast member Christy Hager, "You pick up cues and put yourself in the picture; develop an image." According to Augustus, "Each actor is a link on a chain and the play is the chain....you have to emphasize two or three characteristics in each character since, especially in a one-scene character, there is no time for depth." Augustus mentioned that in changing his attitude toward Johnny he went from being sympathetic to "whomping the rights out of him."

"APPLESEED" HAD AN UNUSUALLY LARGE number of props, light, and slide cues, demanding constant attention and

good timing from the running crews during the show.

McCulloch, who was also sound operator for the show, says that there were 74 slide cues, over 200 light cues, and 54 sound cues in approximately 60 minutes running time. Ordinarily, he says, there would be about 10n sound cues. "However," he says, "Anything worth doing is worth overdoing."

McCulloch and Dave Watson had to mix several different sounds to create the effects for an Indian attack.

SINCE THE SHOWS WERE RUN on unfamiliar stages, there could have been a problem with having the proper equipment and available wattage for the lighting. Pat Rooney, lighting director for the show, explains that he didn't run into any such problems because he researched the buildings the cast would be using before he designed the lighting, and because the ShowMe Celebration Company uses mostly portable equipment, that it brings for itself.

Jean Tenhulzen and Jeff Reeves started taking slides for "Appleseed" last February.

Debbie Rooney painted watercolors which were converted into slides, and Mrs. Trij Brietzke obtained permission to use slides of the Thomas Hart Benton pictures used in the show.

THERE WERE TWO MAKE-UP PROBLEMS for the show. One was that the Indians had to appear in warpaint in the

middle of a scene, while before and after they weren't wearing it. Estes, makeup director, solved this problem by using phosphorus makeup for the warpaint, which only shows up under a black light.

During the time when the Indians were wearing war paint, the black light was turned on.

The oldest Johnny, played by Estes, had more hair than the other two Johnnys. Therefore Estes made himself a "bald wig" and attached thin wisps of hair to it. He made it from a ten cent rummage sale bathing cap with flesh tone latex applied to it.

THE SET, DESIGNED BY TINA EBERLE, was a basic unit that didn't change. The actors "make it seem to change." Said Bowman "anything the actors want it to be; that's what it is. The audience is really a participant in this play, they become artists; they visualize the scene.

Linda Cannon, head of the prop crew, says, "I had difficulty in getting props which were realistic in appearance without having to borrow authentic antiques. The wolf trap was difficult because I couldn't find a genuine one in working condition, so we decided we would have to make one. It was constructed as a representational, surrealistic prop. The props are an eclectic collection of the realistic and the surrealistic, which we felt would be the best form for a very contemporary play."

Speech club to organize

By STEVE HOLMES

Missouri Southern could soon have a forensics fraternity, if the current attempts to organize a speech club are successful.

An organizational meeting was held last week, but was hampered by poor attendance, which was blamed on the late 2:15 p.m. starting time and the lack of publicity.

CHAired BY DR. DENNIS Rhodes, Professor of Speech, and Mrs. Mary Lynn Cornwell, instructor, the meeting focused on the purpose and possible activities of the club. One goal is to discover new talent for the college forensics program. Both Dr. Rhodes and Mrs. Cornwell noted that mentioned that they had noted good talent in their classes.

One possible activity mentioned in the meeting concerns

going to hear visiting speakers on campus and in the area, and meeting afterward to discuss and critique the speaker. This, according to Dr. Rhodes, would improve the speaking ability of the participants. Club members would also be involved with the annual MSSC speech tournament, to be held in November, and in recommending speakers to other students on campus.

Another event planned is the student's speaker bureau, which will draw its nucleus from the speech club.

DR. RHODES EMPHASIZED that the club is open to "any college student interested in knowing more about speech." One doesn't have to be a speech major, just have the "interest, responsibility and availability."



OFF FOR RENO are Randy Hunt, Ralph Bush, and Dr. Dennis Rhodes of the MSSC debate squad. The trip to Reno is the first by plane for Southern debaters and the trip of greatest distance thus far.

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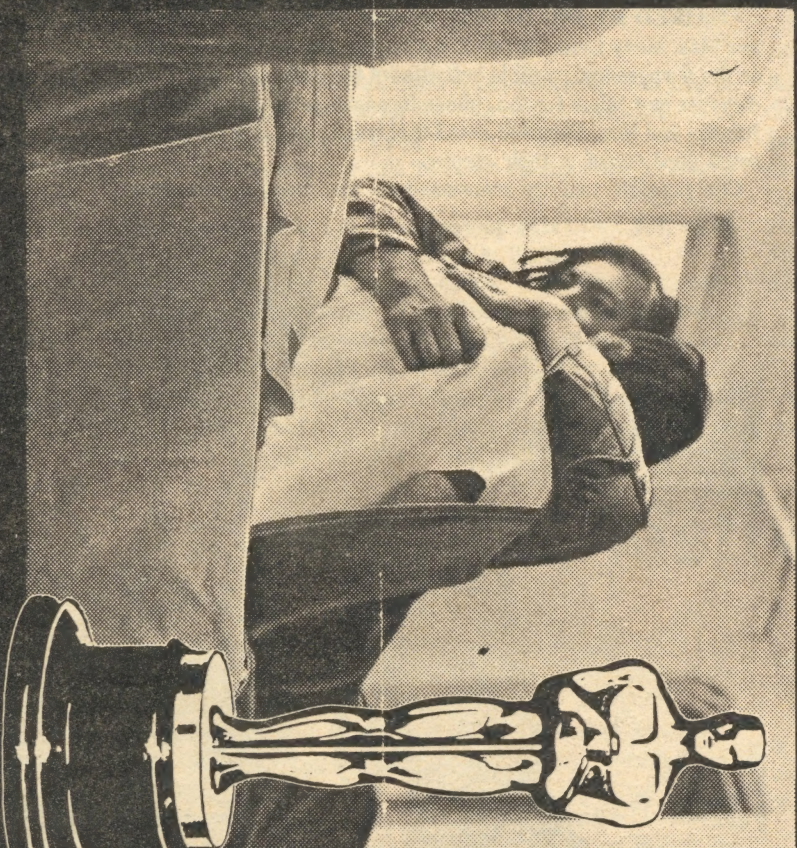
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